



E. R. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN
**GRAIN, LIME,
FERTILIZERS, &c.**
Middletown, Delaware.

Will pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of Grain. Will sell Lime as low as the lowest. Will sell No. 1.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
\$90 per Ton.

Ellis' Fertilizer,
\$56 per Ton.

RHODES' PHOSPHATE,
\$50 per Ton.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
\$56 per Ton.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE,
\$50 per Ton.

Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure,
\$50 per Ton.

SOLE AGENT, at MIDDLETOWN, for the King of Super Phosphates, viz:—MORO PHILLIPS, GEORGE IMPROVED. The Best Phosphate for the money in this or any other market. The Price is not reduced, and neither is the quality of the Manure. The retail price is \$56 per ton—\$6 in a ton of Phosphate is a small item, when we consider that one extra peck of wheat to the acre, at present prices, will more than pay the extra \$6, applying the Phosphate at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre. I will guarantee it to make the extra peck of wheat, over any other Phosphate, and also to make a heavier growth of grass after the wheat than any other. It contains more No. 1 Peruvian Guano—less sand and less plaster than some others, therefore has more strength.

That all I have said in favor of Moro Phillips' Phosphate is true, requires only one trial to convince the most sceptical. I would refer persons in doubt to John P. Cochran, Esq., who uses fifty tons each fall, or to Wm. Wood, or Wm. R. Cochran, both of whom have given it a fair trial side by side with other Phosphates.

A liberal deduction in price will be made to cash dealers or consumers of large quantities. Of the Raw Bone Phosphates Baugh's Commercial Manure has proved to be the best in the market. Farmers should use the best, and get their money back with compound interest.

Phosphates delivered free of freight, at any station on the Delaware River, or at any station on the Delaware or Chesapeake waters, in quantities of 5 tons or upwards.

A liberal deduction to clubs. Send in your orders early.

August 8, 1868.—3m.

INDEX OFFICE, WARRENTON, VA.
August 8th, 1868.
DEAR SIR:—I wrote you last year in regard of your Phosphate, and thought a ton, which I saved on ten acres of wheat, I also purchased other Fertilizers, but the same quantity of it. I have just thrashed my wheat, and delivered it at the depot. I hauled with a two horse wagon, twenty-four bushels of a load, and the wheat with your Phosphate on it, weighed (the 24 bushels,) 149 lbs. more than the other. The consequence is, you will sell this fall, a large quantity in this neighborhood, as a great many have come to me for your address. Send me some pamphlets, and I will distribute them for you.

Yours,
J. W. FINKS.

ODESSA NURSERIES.

THE Proprietors offer for Sale, for Fall planting of 1868 or Spring of 1869,

70,000 Peach Trees

of the leading

Market and Family Varieties.

200,000 SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

consisting of the following varieties:

STRAWBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

GOOSEBERRIES,

CURRENTS, AND GRAPE VINES.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.

One and Two Years Old.

ALSO

EARLY ROSE, HARRISON, AND

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.

Apply to

POLK & HYATT,

Sept. 26, 1868. Or to WM. B. CROFT,

Odessa, Del.

JOHN McLEAR & SON,

BANKERS,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, payable on demand, and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD, at current market rates.

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

Bought at highest prices.

Notes, Drafts, and Interest,

Collected and remitted promptly.

Stocks and Loans

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Applications in person or by letter, promptly and fully answered.

Correspondence invited.

JOHN McLEAR & SON,

Bankers,

Aug. 1—Gmo. Wilmington, Del.

LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the

Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel.

The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to

THOS. MURRAY,

At the Stables.

James H. Frazer, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFERS his professional services to the public.

Office at residence of R. M. Black, Esq.

Jan. 4—y.

Select Poetry.

OURS.

It chanced on a beautiful summer night,
When the moon was young, when the stars were bright,
And the blossoms slept in the tender light,
And dreamed of the zephyr's sighs,
That a wondrous spell in our home was wrought:
Of hopes and fears and bewildering thought,
By a fairy flower that an angel brought
From the garden of Paradise.

The South wind fluttered its perfumed wings,
And sang the song that the bulbous sings;
And the fire fly sparkled in mystic rings,
Like lamps at a fairy ball;
The young leaves whispered sweet and low
In a tongue that only Dryads know,
Made love to the waves that danced below
To the chant of the waterfall.

The cloud ships lay in the far off West,
Their masts and spars and sails at rest,
Or floated in an idle quest
Of some bright Elysian isle—
And fairy gondolas here and there,
Moved down the streams of upper air,
And moored their prows to the shadowy stair
Of some Gothic palace-pile.

So the hours of that summer night were told,
The starlight faded from river and wood,
And morning, in garments of purple and gold,
Awakened the sleeping earth;
But the crumb form, with his face so fair,
Crowned with a glory of golden hair—
Like the morning sunshine gleaming there—
Still nestled beside our hearth.

Popular Tales.

A STRANGE STORY.

I am an old miner. Not one of the now-a-days Washoe and Nevada tribe, but an old forty-nine California miner, I have been engaged in all descriptions of mining transactions, except the newfangled one of mining stock in companies—"feet" I believe they call it. Among my varied undertakings was one operation in a tunnel, in which I and my partners engaged in the summer of 1852.

One afternoon of that year, as I was carrying up a bucket of water from the river to our tent at the top of the bank, my foot caught under a large stone, and my perpendicular was at once changed to a horizontal posture, while the water from the overturned bucket spread itself in various directions. With a few expletives of rather forcible character, quite customary and common in that region and period, I raised myself to my feet again, and picking up the bucket, was about to retrace my steps to the river, when my attention was attracted by a folded paper, which had been placed under the stone causing my fall. When my foot tripped, the stone was overturned, and the paper, folded in letter form, lay exposed to view. Bending over, I picked it up, and proceeded to examine it. It was written with a pencil, in characters very irregular and stiffly formed, as if made by a person with a wounded hand. The contents were as follows:

"If this letter should fall into the hands of any person, I wish to inform them that I have been attacked and mortally wounded by my two partners, who wished to obtain my money. Failing to discover it, after wounding me, they have fled, leaving me here to die. Whoever gets this letter will find, buried in a ravine at the foot of a 'blazed' tree, twenty-five paces due north of this, a bag containing five thousand dollars in gold dust. That it may prove more fortunate property to him than it has to me, is the hope of

ANDREW FOREST.

I stood for some minutes after reading the letter, like one awakened from a dream. I could not convince myself that the letter in my hand was a genuine document, and read it over and over again, thinking I might get some clue from the handwriting to the real author. It might be a trick got up by my partners, to raise a laugh at my expense. No: the place where it was found, and purely accidental discovery, rendered such a surmise very improbable. I sat down on a log, and turned the matter over and over in my mind for some time. At last I got up, and pacing off the required distance in the direction mentioned in the letter, I came to a large tree. Carefully examining it, I discovered a scar, clearly indicating that the tree had been "blazed" at some remote period. This was "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," and I immediately went to work to discover the locality of the ravine. Here I was at fault. Nothing of the kind was to be seen. To all appearances, a stream of water never had passed in the neighborhood of the tree. This was not encouraging; and I sat down on the ground and read the letter again, to see if I had not mistaken some of its directions. No; I was in the right place; but where was the ravine?

A tap on my shoulder aroused me from my meditations, and, on looking up, I saw my two partners, who loudly abused me for having neglected the preparation of their supper. As an excuse, I showed them the letter, and detailed the manner of my finding it. To my surprise, they were as much excited by its perusal as I had been, and we all looked around perseveringly for the ravine, but without effect for some time. At last Jack Nesbit, who had been a miner since '48, said:—"I think there has been a ravine here, but it has been filled up by the rains."

On close examination we decided that his supposition was correct, after some consultation we determined that we would commence digging the next morning.

Morning came, and we repaired to the spot with pick and shovel. Jake proposed that we should follow the course of the ravine, which appeared to run into the body

of the hill, rather than to dig down; for, as he said, we would be more likely to find the bag in the bed of the ravine, by following it up, than by digging down in any one place. The result was, that in a few days we had formed quite a "cave" in the side of the hill.

We worked at this tunnel for four days without finding the bag. On the fourth day, Jack proposed that he and my other partner, Bill Jennings, should carry the dirt we had excavated down to the river and wash it, leaving me to dig the tunnel. In that way, they thought, we might at least "make grub" while searching for the hidden money. I thought the idea foolish, but as they had entered so eagerly into my views regarding the buried bag of dust, I made no objection to the plan, and dug away with redoubled energy. In fact, I had thought so much about the object of our search, that I had become utterly regardless of almost everything else. I had dreamt of it when sleeping, mused on it when waking, and it had obtained complete control of my mind. Day after day we worked—I digging, my companions washing; yet strange to say I did not become discouraged. They said nothing about the bag of gold dust, and I asked them nothing about the result of their washing the excavated soil.

We had worked about three weeks, and had formed a tunnel extending about fifteen feet into the hill, when, one afternoon, completely tired out, I sat down to rest in the cave. I had only intended to sit a little while, but five minutes had not elapsed before I was fast asleep. I was awakened by a crash, found my feet and legs completely covered by a mass of dirt and stones. The front part of the tunnel had fallen in, and I was in a manner buried alive. About ten feet of the tunnel remained firm, and from my observation of its structure prior to the accident, I was convinced that I had no reason to apprehend any danger in that quarter. My partners had carried dirt enough to the river to keep them busy there for the day; so I had nothing to hope from their assistance. The question that first presented itself to my mind was, how long can life be sustained in this confined space? I had read, a dozen times, statistics in relation to the amount of air consumed hourly by a human being's lungs, but, like almost everybody else, had merely wondered at the time, and then forgot the figures.

How much I would have given then to have been able to recall them! The next thought was, how can I extricate myself? This question is difficult of solution. If I went to work with a shovel and pick to clear away the dirt that had fallen in, it was extremely likely that all which I should be able to remove would be immediately replaced by that which would fall from above. This was pleasant! I racked my brain to devise some means of liberating myself, but without effect.

Leaning against the wall in utter despondency, I was about to throw myself on the ground and await my fate, when I observed that quite a current of water on a small scale, was making its way down the side of the cave. At first I was alarmed, as I thought it might loosen the earth above, and bring another mass down on my head. The next moment the thought struck me that it might be turned to my advantage. Why could I not so direct it that it would wash away sufficient earth in its progress to the outlet of the cave to make an opening large enough to allow me to crawl out through it? Even if I only succeeded in making an air hole, it would enable me to exist till my partners could come to my rescue. Carefully examining the course of the water, I succeeded in finding the spot where it entered the cave, and to my great joy ascertained that I could easily direct it by cutting a channel out of the side of my prison to the mass of earth that blocked up the entrance to the tunnel. The air at this time was quite hot and stifling, and I became aware that whatever was done must be done quickly, or I should perish for want of oxygen. After I had cut a channel for the water to flow toward the entrance, I enlarged the opening by which the stream entered the cave, and was rejoiced to see that the stream entered the cave, and was delighted to observe that it flowed with redoubled force. Taking my shovel, I pushed it through the loosened earth, as far as I was able, and awaited the further action of the water. In a few minutes I was able to push it further, till at last it was out of reach. Then placing my pick handle against it, I pushed both as far as I could. With what eagerness did I watch to see the first opening made by the water; but I was soon gratified by observing that it flowed in a steady stream in the direction in which I had pushed the pick and shovel.

In a few minutes I discovered a faint glimmering in the distance, which might be an opening or the effect of an excited imagination, I scarcely knew which. But the doubt soon resolved itself into certainty, and an opening some five inches in diameter speedily disclosed itself. Larger and larger the opening grew; lump after lump of earth was washed away by the stream, till the channel became large enough for me to place my head in and halloo lustily for assistance. Just as I was drawing my head back, I caught sight of a buckskin bag. Hastily seizing it, I found it was the one we were in search of, and which, but for the accident, I would never have found. Wishing to surprise my companions, I concealed it, and redoubled my cries. In a few minutes they came running up the hill, and soon liberated me from my unpleasant position.

"Well, Ned," said Jack, as he shook

me by the hand, "I am glad to see you are safe, old fellow—the more so, as Bill and I have been deceiving you a little. You know we have been trying all the summer to get you into a tunnelling operation, and you have only laughed at us."

"Yes," I said, wondering what would come next.

"Well, when you got that letter, Bill and I made up our minds that we would go into the job with you; not in the hope of finding any bag, but because we knew you would work twice as hard with such an inducement, intending, meanwhile, to wash excavated dirt. This we have done, and my boy, we have never made less than three hundred dollars any day since we commenced."

"Then you think the bag a humbug, do you?"

"Why of course," said he.

"Well, I don't, and intend to go on looking for it," said I.

"Now what is the use of being foolish?" Quoth Bill Jennings. "We have got as much dirt as we can wash for sometime, and it pays. I can't see the use of continuing such a wildgoose chase as the hunt for that bag."

"Be that as it may," said I, "I intend to follow it up."

Bill and Jack conferred together awhile and then the former said—

"Well, Ned, we might as well tell you first as last. I wrote that letter in order to get you to go on tunnelling."

"And the blazed tree," said I, "how about that? The blaze is certainly two years old."

Jack hesitated.

"Why you see," said he, "we found that tree, and wrote the letter to suit it."

"Then what do you think of this?" I asked, showing him the bag I had found in the cave.

Jack was nonplussed. On opening the bag, we found about three thousand dollars' worth of gold. Jack would never confess, but always insisted, that the variance between the statement in the letter and the amount in the bag was proof enough that there was no connection between the two. I don't think so, however, and I believe that Jack's assertion of having written the letter was untrue. We could not ascertain anything about Mr. Forrest, so we divided the money among us.

Five Sweethearts.

In this city a certain drug house employs among its clerks "a nice young man." Among his circle of intimate friends he enjoys a distinction which, though not as enviable as less festive youths might covet, serves nevertheless as a wholesome warning to other rash adventurers in the lists of love, whose ambitious aspirations cannot be confined to a single victory over the affections of a susceptible femininity, but are ever strained toward other conquests. He brought his fascinations successively to bear upon five fair damsels of our city. Five several times promise his precious hand and heart in marriage to five but too eager and too credulous expectants. The lovely quintette were mutual confidants. One lovely day, when taking notes of each other's feelings, and divulging the name of the happy gallant who had extorted the promise of marriage from each, they made the startling discovery that each claimed the man of rhabarb and squills. How to punish the male coquette? The ingenuity of the mother of No. 5 was not long at fault. Young Bluebeard was politely invited to tea. He fell into a snare. While enjoying a tete-a-tete with No. 4, ten minutes later appeared No. 3, and at similar intervals the other victims. There was no escape for the terror-stricken youth and he quailed before the anger that flashed from five pairs of the brightest eyes that ever pierced a susceptible heart. He did what braver men would have done—acknowledged the corn. In extenuation, he pleaded that his feelings changed in spite of himself; that he didn't mean to be fickle, but that he loved most the pretty girl he happened to see last. Of course such logic had anything but a soothing effect on that awful council of injured loveliness. Humbly repentant, crestfallen, and bearing himself like a man with several fleas in his ear, he left that cozy parlor a sadder, and we hope a wiser man. There were hints that suggestion was made by one of the fair tribunes, looking to the application of a twisted piece of untanned bovine epidemics to his shoulders, but the prudent judgement of the dignified matron forbade the infliction of additional mortifications.—*Nashville Union.*

A gentleman, on a visit to Washington, one day very coolly opened the Senate Chamber door, and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked: "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. "A Governor, an ex-member of Congress or a foreign minister," was the reply. The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what country or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up: "From Heaven, sir." To this the doorkeeper very waggishly remarked: "This Government at present holds no intercourse with that power!"

A gentleman, on a visit to Washington, one day very coolly opened the Senate Chamber door, and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked: "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. "A Governor, an ex-member of Congress or a foreign minister," was the reply. The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what country or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up: "From Heaven, sir." To this the doorkeeper very waggishly remarked: "This Government at present holds no intercourse with that power!"

A gentleman, on a visit to Washington, one day very coolly opened the Senate Chamber door, and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked: "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. "A Governor, an ex-member of Congress or a foreign minister," was the reply. The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what country or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up: "From Heaven, sir." To this the doorkeeper very waggishly remarked: "This Government at present holds no intercourse with that power!"

It is said that the last survivor of the party of young ladies who strewed flowers in the path of Washington, as he passed through Trenton, in 1789, on his way to New York to assume the Presidency, is Mrs. Sarah Hand, now ninety years of age, and a resident of Cape May county.

Wit and Humor.

Mary Jane and the Grecian Bend.

Yuba Dam, the racy correspondent of the Louisville Courier, says: Mary Jane has got it; that fashionable curvature of the spine called the "Grecian bend." She caught it at Saratoga, where she had been on exhibition during the season. She has returned, however, bringing with her several large trunks of second hand clothing—i. e. garments which had been worn once.

As I was passing a dry goods store on Fourth street, Mary Jane was coming out of the door. She was pitching forward at such a rate, that I thought she would fall into my arms. I held out those implements of industry accordingly. She didn't fall worth a cent. Regarding not the example set by my first parents, she maintained her curvilinear form, and placing the tip of a gloved forefinger on my outstretched palm, she said, in the drawl of a Fifth Avenue dandy.

"Aw, Yubaw, is it you? Deloited." She picked up that infernal accent and language at Saratoga also.

"Why Jennie dear, this is an unexpected pleasure. (Grabbing both of the little hands and rolling them together.) I was not looking for you for some weeks. You are ill. I am sorry. Shall I assist you to your carriage?"

She looked something like the half of a parenthesis, but more like an interrogation point. I was sure she had been eating unripe fruit and was suffering from cramp colic, and wondered why she did not go home and take something. But she said: "Nevaw was bettaw in my loife. I was fawced to leave that sweet place, because I had absolutely nothing to wear."

"Nothing to wear! Why, what has become of your clothes! Did you have a fire, or did you exchange them for flower vases and plaster paris statuetts of the Apostles?"

"Haw stupid! I had worn all my dresses once, and it's nawt the stolle to appear in the same appawral twice."

"Confound the style! But I am glad you came home, if you did come home almost naked, and so changed that it is difficult to realize that it is you. You are among friends now, and I hope you will shortly recover your speech and your figure."

When Allen Ramsey, a well known Scotch poet, began life, he was so poor that he could not meet his first year's rent. After it became due he met his landlord and explained his circumstances, and expressed his distress at his failure to meet his obligations. The jolly landlord was quite kind to him, and said that as he was a lad of some genius he would give him a chance to cancel his debt without paying a shilling. If said the creditor, you'll give me a rhyming answer to four questions in as many minutes, I'll quit you the rent altogether. Allen said he would try. The questions were:—What does God love? What does the Devil love? What does the World love? What do I love? Ramsey wrote:

God loves man when he refrains from sin;
The Devil loves man when he persists therein;
The World loves man when he riches on him flow;
And you'd love me could I pay you what I owe!

"The rent is paid," said the farmer, giving his ingenious tenant a hearty slap on the shoulders.

A gentleman was praising the beautiful hair of a lady, when one of those precocious little misses, who always have a word to say, remarked: "I guess my hair would look as well if I took as much care of it. Mamma never sleeps in her hair."

"Do you observe how devotional Deacon Buffer is?" asked a good lady of her husband. "Yes, my dear, the Deacon is very devotional. He always keeps his head bowed in prayer till the contribution box has passed."

Lorenzo Dow, the noted itinerant preacher once said of a grasping, avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground outside for potatoes.

A young man advised a friend not to marry a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty up-hill work. Good, said his friend, I would rather go up-hill than down-hill at any time.

It is common now-a-days to affix the words "no cards" to marriage announcements; the reason is that the parties have played all their cards before marriage.

It is thought that Alaska, now that it has been annexed to the Union, will produce some eloquent speakers, for even the whales are great spouters.

A marrying man in Brooklyn has now his fifth wife and five mothers-in-law in his house. "What is home without a mother?"

A wag lent a clergyman a horse which he ran away and threw him, and then claimed credit for aid in spreading the gospel.

"Selling off at cost," is sometimes at very great cost to the purchaser.

A cowskin is now called a twisted piece of untanned bovine epidemics.

Agricultural Department.

From the Richmond, Va. Dispatch.

THE WHEAT CROP.

INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF ITS FREQUENT FAILURE.

The repeated failure of the wheat crops of Virginia for a series of years—sometimes the almost total failure—naturally leads to an investigation of the causes. Under the full conviction that these are in a great measure removable, and that with proper precautions the culture of wheat may be rendered as safe and remunerative in this climate now as formerly, a few suggestions are respectfully submitted to the farmers of the State.

Perhaps the greatest evil that wheat-growers have to contend with is the rust. This, however, is no more incidental to our climate (other things being equal) than to any other where wheat is cultivated extensively. We frequently have a superabundance of rain, but seldom so much as in England, the success of whose harvests materially depends on a few good days at the period of maturity.

Excess of rain there is apt to produce sprouting in the field—a disaster which seldom happens here. If the English farmers can escape this, and get their wheat housed or stacked in good order, the country is seldom afflicted by the calamity of a short crop. It may be sometimes above and sometimes below an average; but the weight of the grain (the test by which its quality is to be judged) is believed to be seldom or never so deficient as it has been with the greater part of the Virginia crop for several years.

To avoid rust, the causes which induce it should be understood. Modern science has shed much light on the subject. Rust is not the effect of extravasation of the sap of the stem and blades, consequent on a plethoric growth of the plant. It comes from without and not from within. It is in fact a fungus, developed only at a certain season, and under certain atmospheric conditions. The air is filled with myriads of spores, unobservable to the naked eye; and these settling on a rank growth of wheat in sultry weather soon germinate, and the fungus or parasite is developed as if by magic. The black rust strikes its roots into the stalk and blade, rupturing the organism and feeding on the juices of the plant: while the attachment of the red rust is so slight as to yield partially to a heavy shower of rain. The latter is more or less injurious in its effects, but the former is destructive.

While there is no absolute preventive against rust, it is very practicable, by judicious preparation of the soil and a judicious selection of varieties, to escape its effects in a very great measure. Persons of careful observation are aware that it does not make its appearance—we are now speaking particularly of the black rust—until about the middle, say from the 10th to the 15th of June, when the stalk has attained its full growth, the grain just formed, and by the time, or rather before, any change in color has taken place. The ranker the growth the more liable is the crop to be attacked. In wheat ripening by the 12th of June the rust scarcely ever makes its appearance; when it ripens later than the 20th it seldom escapes; ripening on or about the 20th, as it generally does in this climate, the weather for several days previous is watched with intense anxiety, as the safety of the crop is dependent on clear skies and dry winds.

A kind of wheat that would pretty uniformly ripen by the 10th of June would be an inestimable treasure to the wheat-growers of Virginia. We have had such varieties in past times, and why cannot we have them again? Many persons now living, remember the old white May wheat and early purple straw. They came to the scene in a very few days of each other, the former being a little earlier of the two. The white May was sometimes cut in the last week in May; generally the first week in June, scarcely ever later than the 10th. It was, without doubt, the most perfect wheat ever grown in this climate, making a flour superior to any manufactured in these days, and often weighing sixty-six pounds to the bushel. It was also very productive on rich land, frequently yielding upwards of thirty bushels to the acre. The purple straw was more equally productive, perhaps rather more so, and weighed well; but it was an unsightly grain. A lot of seven acres is remembered, which yielded forty bushels to the acre. Both of these varieties have long become extinct, more through carelessness, probably, in saving pure seed than from any other cause. Since

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

The Presidential Election.

The great quadrennial contest for the Presidency is ended, and Gen. Grant is the victor. The soldier candidate has beaten the statesman; the representative of a centralized despotism has defeated the representative of civil liberty; the man of life-long experience in civil affairs, with broad and comprehensive views of statesmanship, is set aside for one who is but a child in intellect, in all that relates to grave and weighty matters of State. Be it so. As in duty bound, we bow to the mandate of the people. But we have long since learned to scout the adage, *Vox populi, vox Dei*, as the very quintessence of demagoguery. We shall not, however, despair of the Republic, because we are a steadfast believer in that "divinity which shapes our destinies, roughs them how we will." Dark and lowering as are the clouds which gather upon our political horizon—cheerless and unpromising as is the prospect before the country, we are not unmindful of the fact, that it is possible for the All-wise Dispenser of human events to evolve good from evil. Four years ago, the prospect was equally dark and forbidding. Andrew Johnson, who had gone down to Tennessee, as Saul went to Damascus, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, was suddenly elevated to power, and good men trembled with apprehension lest this fierce fire-brand should spread wider the flames of vindictive persecution and death. But, strangely enough, his eyes were opened, and he has stood firm ever since, like a rock in mid-ocean, breaking the force of the waves of radical aggression. May not General Grant do the same? True, we have but little cause to expect such a result. We have supposed that General Grant would deem it his duty to do no more than to execute the behests of a vindictive radical revolutionary Congress. But, now that he has reached the goal of his ambition, he may not be the plastic servant of that body which his former conduct has led us to believe. The *National Intelligencer* says:

It is possible that General Grant may, on taking the Presidential chair, remember that he is the President of a whole people; the solemn oath which he will be called on to take on that day may be to him a real and deep responsibility; the names and characters of Washington, of Madison, Monroe, and the other great patriots who have filled this high office, may crowd thick upon his memory, and he may feel an honorable ambition to quit that chair with the love, the respect, and the veneration of all his countrymen. Such thoughts may come with the position, and if they shall guide his conduct they may bear a nobler harvest than the bitter fruit of an hour of passionate, frenzied, political struggle. We should be among the first to hail such a spirit, and shall only be too happy to admit, along with the American people, in such an event, that what now seems to us a great public calamity has been transmuted into blessing. If liberty, the Constitution, the just rights of the white race, and peace be restored, we shall be only too profoundly rejoiced to take note whether the hands by which this has been accomplished are of our own or an adverse party.

The statue of Washington in Richmond, Va. is very shaky, and the people fear it will tumble down.

This crumbling statue of the Father of his country is a fit emblem of the crumbling condition of that political superstructure which he and his glorious compatriots, amid the fires of the Revolution, endeavored to rear upon foundations as firm as the earth itself. But, alas! for the best and brightest works of human wisdom, a century has not yet passed, and this beautiful edifice, the foundation of which was laid in blood and tears, exhibits indubitable signs of decay. Its corner-stone—the consent of the governed—has been pruned off by Federal bayonets. Its key-stone—the sacred rights of person and property—have been knocked loose by the shocks and concussion of revolution, and the unhallowed spirit of faction is likely to topple the whole edifice to the ground. When this occurs, let no memorial of his name remain to burn into the memory of the survivors of his country's liberties, the recollection of his virtues and his patriotism. Let such regrets forget that such a grand and glorious exemplar of our race as Washington ever lived.

POLITICAL TREACHERY.—The *National Intelligencer* promises such an expose of the betrayal of trust in the management of the late campaign, "as will enable the party represented at the New York Convention to profit by the experience so dearly bought." We hope the *Intelligencer* will also thoroughly ventilate the origin and objects of the recent attempt to withdraw Seymour and Blair from the ticket, and to substitute other names in their places. The rank and file of the Democracy will be glad to know all about it. Let us know where the treachery is, and who is responsible for this last most extraordinary movement. Give us light.

Grant Impotent to Govern!

A Mr. William Jones, of Neneah, Wisconsin, is stated by the Boston Evening Transcript, of the 31st ult. to have recently made a political speech at the place of his residence, in which is given the subjoined epistle. If this letter is genuine it possesses more significance now, than when it was written, since Grant and Butler have both been elected, one to Congress, the other to the Presidency.

BAY VIEW, near Lancaster, Mass., August 25th, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read your letter to Mr. Smith, upon the proposed nomination of Grant, with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just, but what will you do? You cannot get it out of anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory published, and why? Because both sides are counting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson, i. e. nominate a man for supposed availability, without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune because it will put in a man without a head or heart, indifferent to human suffering and impotent to govern.

I am yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

W. Jones, Neneah, Wis.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.—Henceforth we raise our voice against this political iniquity. Its operations have been evil, and only evil, from the time it was first adopted by the National Convention of the Democratic party down to the assembling of the last convention, which met in New York on the 4th of July. It has served only to engender confusion and strife in our organizations, and to kill off all the popular favorites who have successfully arisen in the party, from the time of its adoption until now. To it, more than to all other causes combined, may be attributed our present defeat, and it will continue its baleful influence in the party as long as it is recognized as a rule of our National Conventions. DOWN WITH THE TWO-THIRDS RULE, then, say we; and let every Democratic journal in the land, desirous of seeing the party emancipated from the sway of demagogues and political tricksters, take up the cry. We will recur to the subject again.

Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, on Saturday last, reviewing the political situation. He defended the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, which he said, was that of President Lincoln, and denounced the Radical plan of Congress, but condemned the position taken by the Democratic party, closing by giving in his adherence to Grant, who supports Congressional reconstruction! Could inconsistency further go? Seward is a miserable demagogue, incapable of attaining to a wise statesmanship, and unfit for exalted position. His mental and moral powers are alike defective.

We invite the attention of those wanting land, to the advertisements of Hon. George Vickers, in this issue of the Transcript, who offers for sale several valuable Kent county farms. Hon. Hiram McCullough, of Cecil county, also offers for sale a very valuable estate situated in the 4th district of Cecil county. See our advertising columns.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—The majority in the State on the Presidential and Congressional ticket, is 3,317—New Castle, 713; Kent, 1,320; Sussex, 1,284.

Richardson's majority in New Castle county.....838
Maj. for Dem. Legislative ticket.....750
Levy Court majority.....748
The official vote in the whole State will be given in our next.

A Prediction Concerning Gen. Grant.

—In a speech made last week at Crestline, Ohio, Mr. Vallandigham said:

"Now, my republican friends, I have not said anything against General Grant in this campaign. I have not done it for a purpose. If he is fit to be president, long before his term expires I will be found supporting him, honestly and cordially, against the leaders of the party which expects to elect him in November. [Loud cheers.] And you will have no right to cry out 'traitor' against him; you will have no right to talk about his Tylerizing, or his Fillmoreizing, or his Johnsonizing you. You nominated him in Chicago; you put a platform—a something called a platform—into his hand; you asked him for an acceptance of it, and he accepted, and I dare say he would have accepted the democratic nomination too. [Laughter.] But he took care in his letter of acceptance to say that he would proclaim no policy. He did not consider it advisable to do so in advance of the election—to say what he would do when he was elected. Now, I pray you to remember that I told you on the 26th of October, that Gen. Grant will reject the mad, fanatical, revolutionary radical leaders of the organization which put him forward, if he proves true to the Constitution and the Union of our fathers [Loud cheers.] If he will restore to this government its harmony, and give back to the people their rights, North and South, I will be found among his cordial supporters, because I will be found in opposition to the radical party."

No official returns of the election in Alabama have been received. The Legislature is still without a quorum. The Radicals carry California by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. Axtel, Democrat, is elected to Congress.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE KENT RAIL ROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 30th ult. several propositions for the construction of the road were laid before them. One from Mr. Sanford, for grading and bridging said road, not taken up. One from Major Sears, Stearns, and C. S. Rutter, of Wilmington, for constructing the whole line of the Railroad from Deep Landing on the Chesapeake Bay to Massey's, including wharves, grading, bridges, ties, iron rail of the best American manufacture, 45 lbs. to the yard; ware-houses, station-houses, platforms, frogs and sidings, complete, for \$119,440. Extra to finish wharf at Chestertown, \$1,560; deducting for work already done, \$16,000; leaving the sum of \$105,000, to be paid as follows:—\$162,000 in cash; Kent County Bonds at par, \$81,000; First Mortgage Bonds, \$162,000. This proposition was not acted upon. Next, was a proposition from Hayden & Co. of Baltimore, to construct the road in Kent, 35 miles, for \$560,000, with 45 lb. iron, ware and station houses, tank-houses, platforms, frogs, sidings, and all to be completed in nine months from beginning of work, which was to be with in fifteen days from the time of signing the contract, payments to be made as follows: Cash, \$150,000; County Bonds, at par, \$88,000; balance, first mortgage Bonds \$75 to \$100, \$322,000, company retaining fifteen per cent. as the work is done by sections, and approved by the engineer, Mr. Wingate. This proposition being before the Board, a resolution was offered by Abel J. Rees that it be accepted, and that the Secretary, C. T. Westcott, be authorized to inform Hayden & Co. and request them to be at Chestertown on the 6th of November to contract for the same, and that the committee consist of the President, Isaac Parsons, T. W. Eliason, Wm. Stevens, and William Spry, and the report of said committee to be laid before the next meeting of the Board for confirmation or rejection. The resolution was adopted, by a vote of seven to four, as follows: Ayes—Abel J. Rees, Wm. Stevens, Robt. Nickerson, Wm. Spry, Isaac Parsons, Wm. J. J. Wm. B. Wilmer. Nays—Samuel W. Spencer, T. W. Eliason, Thos. J. Shallcross, J. B. Fenimore. The Board then adjourned to meet on Friday, the 6th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—Miss C. W. Thorpe, of Maryland, proposes to instruct a class in French, if such can be formed in Middletown. She is an accomplished French scholar, and can give the most satisfactory testimonials of her qualification. Her system of teaching is by reading and conversation, the most successful method that can be employed, as Miss T. converses fluently in the French language, and thus assists her pupils in acquiring a proper pronunciation. Her terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of pursuing this study may leave their names with Dr. G. G. Chamberlaine, or at the office of the Transcript.

RELIGIOUS.—One of the greatest revivals that ever took place on the Smyrna Circuit is now going on at Union M. E. Church, near Blackbird, Rev. W. B. Gregg, pastor. It has been in progress about six weeks, without any signs of abatement up to the present. Seventy conversions are reported, including some of the most prominent men in the neighborhood.

A revival meeting is also being held at Van Dyke's Schoolhouse, in the same neighborhood, at which there have been six or seven conversions.—*Smyrna Times.*

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.—We clip the following items from our Eastern Shore of Maryland exchanges:—
The Dorchester and Delaware Railroad is completed to East New Market, and construction trains are running from that point to Seaford.

The Maryland and Delaware railroad is under contract to be completed to Easton, Md. by the first of February.

It is said the cars on the Md. and Del. railroad will commence running to Hillsborough this week.

The new railroad will pass through Kennedyville, Kent county, Md. and certain enterprising gentlemen of that locality are preparing to avail themselves of the advantages likely to ensue to their town when the railroad shall be completed. This is right, and shows that the intelligent people of that place are alive to their own and the public interest.

TROTTERING RACE.—A trotting match will take place over the Warwick Course, on Wednesday next, November, 11th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. between John Hall's Bay horse, and William Bowman's Brown Colt, for a purse of one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

There has been a much greater breadth of stock ground sown to wheat, this fall, than usual. The oats crop has been so general a failure, that our farmers will devote a very few acres to this grain the ensuing Spring.

G. Vickers and H. Hynson, Esqs. trustees, have sold the Gemmill farm, in Kent county, Md. containing about 262 acres, to Mr. Joseph W. Webb, at \$61 per acre.

Bishop Lee, of this diocese, will visit St. Anne's, on Sunday the 15th inst. when persons desirous of confirmation are expected to attend.

Cornelius J. Scott, Esq. of Galena, Kent county Md. has a lily bush in his garden in full bloom.

Charles T. Stratton, Esq. has purchased the dwelling house and lot of J. M. Enos, in Odessa.

Manufacturers have for years been looking for a substitute for rags, as a material for paper. It is said to have been found at last in Esparto grass. Paper made from this grass is much used in England. The London Times is printed on it.

Gen. Butler was greeted at Lowell Wednesday evening by some 3,000 of his constituents, to whom he made a speech.

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD.—We publish the following rates of fare over this road, for the information of our readers:

FROM MIDDLETOWN TO	
New York city,	4.85
Baltimore,	2.90
Philadelphia,	1.50
Lazaretto,	1.45
Chester,	1.35
Thurlow,	1.30
Liswood,	1.30
Cleymont,	1.30
Holly Oak,	1.25
Bellevue,	1.20
Wilmington,	1.05
Moody's,	1.00
Hart's Corner,	.85
New Castle,	.75
State Road,	.65
Delaware Junction,	.60
St. Georges,	.55
Mount Pleasant,	.50
Townsend,	.45
Blackbird,	.40
Sassafras Road,	.35
Clayton,	.30
Smyrna,	.25
70 Georgetown,	.20
Moorton,	.15
Duponts,	.10
Dover,	.05
Camden,	.00
Willow Grove	.00

FROM WILMINGTON TO	
Moody's,	2.05
Hart's Corner,	2.05
New Castle,	2.10
State Road,	2.20
Delaware Junction,	2.40
St. Georges,	2.70
Mount Pleasant,	2.80
Middletown,	2.90
Townsend,	3.00
Blackbird,	3.20
Sassafras,	3.40
Clayton,	3.50
Smyrna,	3.60
70 Georgetown,	3.80
Moorton,	3.95
Duponts,	4.10
Dover,	4.25
Camden,	4.40
Willow Grove,	4.50

Electoral Vote.

The following is the result for President in all the States:

PRESIDENT, 1868		PRESIDENT, 1864	
Seymour, Grant	McClellan, Lincoln	Seymour, Grant	McClellan, Lincoln
Dem.	Rad.	Dem.	Rad.
California.....	0	5	0
Connecticut.....	0	6	0
Delaware.....	3	0	3
Florida.....	0	16	0
Indiana.....	0	13	0
Iowa.....	0	8	0
Kansas.....	0	3	0
Kentucky.....	11	0	11
Illinois.....	0	7	0
Massachusetts.....	7	0	7
Michigan.....	0	8	0
Minnesota.....	4	0	4
Missouri.....	0	11	0
Alabama.....	3	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	0	0
Florida.....	0	0	0
Georgia.....	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	7	0	0
Nebraska.....	0	3	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	5	7	0
New York.....	33	0	33
Ohio.....	21	0	21
Oregon.....	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	26	0	26
Rhode Island.....	4	0	4
Tennessee.....	0	10	0
Vermont.....	0	5	0
Virginia.....	0	8	0
Wisconsin.....	0	8	0
North Carolina.....	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	0	0	0
Total.....	78	180	216

Necessary to a choice 148.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

—That it is eminently desirable that there should be a two-thirds radical majority in the next House of Representatives there can be no doubt. It is as important for General Grant that this should be so as it would have been for Governor Seymour had he been elected. The New York World has figured up the result in all the States for Congress which have so far held elections, and as it is known that gains of members by the democrats have been made in several States, including one member in Maryland, it undertakes to show that the republicans are short of their two-thirds power. Its recapitulation and comparison of the House in the present and next Congress is as follows:

States for Congress which have so far held elections, and as it is known that gains of members by the democrats have been made in several States, including one member in Maryland, it undertakes to show that the republicans are shorn of their two-thirds power. Its recapitulation and comparison of the House in the present and next Congress is as follows :

	40th Congress.	41st Congress
Republicans.....	162	133
Democrats.....	52	75

In the above recapitulation the following States which have yet to elect Representatives in Congress, are excluded: New Hampshire and Connecticut.

As, however, several seats in different States, where the Democratic majorities are small, are to be contested, the republicans may finally exclude a sufficient number of opponents for their own purposes.—*Balt. Sun.*

The London Journals of Thursday comment variously on the election of Grant. The Telegraph thinks the Democrats richly deserved defeat, and says they should have nominated Chase instead of Seymour. The Daily News says the Americans are weary of their last two years' experience, and demand a strong government. The Standard charges the Republican party with the suppression of the freedom of voting in several States, the enfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of ignorant blacks, and the disfranchisement of nearly all the Southern people. This state of things, together with its control of public patronage, its possession of the polls and its notorious abuse of the power, made the Democrats fight at a terrible disadvantage. The Standard thinks if the Democrats had nominated General McClellan they might have succeeded. The Times says that although the Democrats are beaten they are yet powerful, and must greatly influence the Government.

Your obedient servant,
WM. J. CLARKE,
Treasurer of the State of Delaware.

Five desperadoes were hanged near Gilmore, Nebraska, on Friday by a vigilance committee.

Specimens of canal coal have been received in Washington from Alaska.

There are 2,060 registered voters in Kent County and 2,201 in Queen Anne's.

The Rail Road Tax.

We publish below, the reply of the State Treasurer to Mr. Hinckley, concerning the ten cent tax on passengers. The Treasurer intimates that the State will insist upon the payment of the tax and contest the matter in the courts. It is known that the Railroad Company are acting upon the counsel of some of the best legal advisers in the State, and it is needless to speculate upon what will be the result, as time will develop it. In the meanwhile property holders are anxious to know what is coming next if the Company carries its point—some means must be provided to pay the State debt and the interest on the bonds.

In view of the straits to which the State may be put, it is hinted that the lottery men will take advantage of it and make another effort to get a lottery bill through the Legislature, by offering the State a large bonus.

Letter from State Treasurer Clark, in reply to President Hinckley.

Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company:

SIR: I have received your communication dated the 1st inst. notifying me that the corporation of which you are President had, by their Board of Directors, resolved "to cease collecting the Delaware State tax of ten cents per passenger, on and after the 1st of November, 1868, excepting from those passengers transported from one station to another in the State of Delaware only."

Had your letter reached me through the mails, its reception would have been promptly acknowledged; but its delivery by an agent of your own selection rendered, in my judgment, an answer unnecessary. I do not now conceive that either courtesy to you or any duty imposed by the relation I sustain to the State, as its Treasurer, renders it incumbent on me to reply to a communication which I am justified in believing, from its subsequent publication in the papers of the State (not by my act,) was intended more for the public eye than for my own information. While no duty imposes the obligation to reply to your letter, I may be pardoned from expressing my surprise and regret at the threatened resistance, by your company to the just authority of the State, which has generously fostered all the railroad companies within her limits. I am aware of the existence of no law of this State imposing a tax upon any passenger, or requiring the corporation to represent, or to collect any tax from any passenger in transit, or otherwise.

The law of 1864, to which you allude, and against which your proposed resistance is to be made, imposes a tax on your company, and all other railroad companies within the State, and measures the tax to be paid by the number of passengers carried.

This law nowhere "imposes upon you the ungracious task" of collecting any portion of this tax from any passenger, nor "subjects you to the unpleasant criticism and severe censure of the entire traveling community." Such sufferings, if they have existence, are self-imposed. The tax of which you complain, is your share of the public burdens, as apportioned to you by the legislative power of the State, and can be lightened or removed only by an exercise of the same power which imposed it. It will certainly not be pretended that the share of the public burden imposed upon your company is either exorbitant or unjust, and the determination of your company to disregard the law imposing it, manifests a spirit of inexcusable insubordination to the rightful authority of the State.

In view of the injury which may result to the financial credit of the State of Delaware, I shall regret if your company shall carry into effect your resolve to set at defiance the legislative power of the State, and refuse obedience to her laws, by withholding from the treasury the taxes laid by law upon your property. But if you are prepared to risk the forfeiture of your company's charter, and subject yourselves to the other penalties incident to a violation of the laws of the State, then in such event, the proper officers will, in the course of their duty, see that these laws are duly enforced, the credit of the State protected from assault, and the power of the State fully vindicated.

It is my official duty to receive all money made payable to me by the laws of the State, and to communicate all defaults to the proper officers. I cannot be relieved from this duty by any construction your company or their legal counsel may see fit to put upon the Statutes of the State tending to render them nugatory, nor can I allow any effect upon my action to be caused by your elaborate argument and unjustified imputations of bad faith against the Legislature of 1864, charging them—as you do—with violation of the State's contracts; nor the counter assurance of the "spirit of kindness and conciliation" to the people of this State, with which you, somewhat oddly, couple such charges. Due consideration will doubtless be given to both by the Legislature at its next session.

Your letter has been widely published—not, I repeat, by my act—and I regret to observe that your hint contained in it of "leaving the question for the present between THE PEOPLE OF DELAWARE AND THEIR LEGISLATURE" has been duly caught at by a partisan press, and made a theme of party politics in the midst of an excited canvass.

Whilst our present laws are unprepared by the Legislature, I shall consider them binding on all persons and property within their jurisdiction.

Items of News.

Miss Mary Sanford, a young lady living in Detroit, received several anonymous letters lately, requesting a private interview at 8 P. M. at a certain street corner. Curious to ferret out the writer, Miss Sanford, in company with a gentleman friend, repaired to the selected corner last Monday evening, her companion taking the opposite side of the street shortly before coming to the rendezvous. When nearly there, an unknown man jumped from the shadow of a fence, and gave her several savage cuts with a razor. Her protector sprang to the rescue, and the assailant fled. Miss Sanford, whose injuries are not severe, is an heiress, and it is suspected that some of her relatives seek to murder her.

A shocking murder was committed on Monday night, Oct. 19th, in Washington county, Md. on the person of Mr. Andrew Rowland, a farmer about fifty years of age, who had his temple mashed in with a club, as he lay asleep in his bed, between 1 and 2 o'clock that night, by some one unknown. A young man named Lewis Snyder, and Mrs. Rowland, wife of the deceased, have been arrested and lodged in jail.

Several additional shocks of earthquake have occurred at San Francisco since midnight of Saturday, and one at 7.15 on Sunday morning, being of considerable duration. The loss by the former shocks is estimated variously at from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Considerable damage was also done throughout the State by the previous shocks, except in the southern portion, where the disturbance was slight.

A riot occurred in New Orleans on Saturday night, growing out of collision between colored and Democratic clubs, which were parading at the same time. Fire arms were freely used, and three whites and six negroes were killed. Several others were wounded on both sides. The rioters dispersed on the appearance of a military force.

A letter from Nevada tells the most extraordinary stories of silver ore there found in large bodies in a chloride state assaying from \$350 to \$2,700 per ton. Large quantities are said to be daily raised that will work, by the ordinary wet mill process, from \$450 to \$3,000 per ton, while selections will run higher up than the thousands.

In the case of Wooley and Kimberly against Gen. Butler, at Baltimore, Judge Dobbin, in the Superior Court, has refused to vacate the summons against Butler on the ground that members of Congress are not exempt from civil process, the disregard of which would not subject them to attachment or other molestation.

A terrible accident occurred on Hudson River Railroad, near Albany, N. Y. on Friday night. Two cars were thrown from the track, by a broken rail, and forty persons injured, many of them seriously. Two persons died almost immediately after they were taken from the wreck.

A grief-stricken father in Iowa had the body of his little daughter, who had died and been buried in his absence, exhumed, that he might take a last look at her loved face. The body was found turned upon its face in the coffin, with both little hands clutched in the hair—evidently buried alive.

Three New York thieves the other day drove off a wagon in which were fourteen trunks, containing \$6,000 worth of clothing belonging to Mr. Black, of Ball & Black. This was done in a crowded street, in the middle of the afternoon, while the driver led the team for a minute.

The widow McClintock farm, in Venango county, Pa., yields over 300 barrels of oil per year. This is the farm formerly owned by Johnny Steele, the petroleum prodigal. In 1862 it yielded over 1,000 barrels per year.

The Government troops in Cuba have been successful in their movements against the insurgents. The insurrection is said to be confined to a small district in the interior. The rest of the island is quiet.

On Sunday the one hundredth anniversary of John street Methodist Episcopal church, in New York, was celebrated. President Roberts, of Liberia, was among those who delivered addresses.

Several families who have spent the summer at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, remained to admire the woods in autumn, and on Saturday last took a sleigh ride and had a merry time.

A battle between the regular troops and the insurgents, on Contra Maistre river, in Cuba, is reported. The insurgents were defeated, but carried away their killed and wounded.

When the Pacific railroad is opened to San Francisco, it is proposed to put upon the line a "honeymoon car," for the express use of bridal parties.

Eight boys were poisoned on Saturday, at Concord, N. H. by eating Indian turnips in mistake for artichokes. Two of the boys have died.

At the Riverside Park, near Boston, on Friday, the horse John Stewart trotted twenty miles in 59 minutes and 23½ seconds.

Ladies are beginning to adorn their notepaper with small photographs of themselves instead of with monograms.

An industrious colored man near Milledgeville, Georgia, has made \$1,200, profit on his crop this season.

Two ladies suffering with the "Grecian Bend" were recently hooted from the streets of Montreal.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—A leading New York Journal that has supported General Grant for the presidency, refers on Wednesday to this motto of his, and says: "We look now to see these words converted into acts—to see the olive branch substituted for the sword in the Southern States, negro supremacy quietly superseded, and such measures adopted as will create harmony out of discord in that general and fruitful portion of our country comprised in the States now suffering from a mistaken and vindictive policy. We look also, and hopefully, to this, that after the 4th of March next there will be a check put upon the monstrous corruptions which prevail in all the departments of the government, that economy shall succeed extravagance in the disbursements of the public funds, that the public debt shall be reduced as rapidly as possible, and that the taxes which press upon the people shall be made more easy to bear."

A battle has taken place in Panama between the forces of General Corrozo, President of the State, and the Conservatives under Velarde, in which the latter were defeated.

Mrs. Lincoln arrived in Paris Wednesday last.

DIED.

In Thoroughfare Neck, in this county, October 28th, Amanda, wife of Abraham Hayden, Jr. and daughter of Jacob C. Van Dyke, aged 20 years.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red.....	\$2 00
Corn yellow.....	1 12
" white.....	1 15
Oats.....	40¢
Timothy Seed.....	42 50
Clover Seed.....	25 cts 30 dozen
Eggs.....	9 00
Butter.....	4

The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.
 Office corner Main and Scott streets, over
 D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.
 Terms.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
 Single copies five cents.
 ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines,
 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each
 subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10.
 Six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three
 months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the
 privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column
 \$30. Provisions of a square to be counted as a
 square. When the number of insertions is not
 marked, advertisements will be continued until
 forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries
 published at advertising rates. Marriages and
 Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must
 confine their advertisements to their own business.
 All letters should be addressed to THE
 MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Public Sale of a Valuable Farm

NEAR CHESTERTOWN.
 THE undersigned, as Agent and Attorney will
 expose to public sale at the Voshell House,
 in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1868,
 At a quarter past 12 o'clock, P. M.
 That Valuable Farm in Quaker Neck, Kent county,
 called the
HANSON OR WILMER FARM
 on which Mr. William A. Thomas resides as tenant,
 containing
About 468 Acres.
 This Farm is divided into six fields and a lot of
 three or four acres, under a fine fence. The land
 has been limed, and is good and productive.
 There is about one hundred acres in Wood and
 Marsh.

THE DWELLING

Is a Large TWO-STORY BRICK with three rooms
 below and a good Hall and Stairway; three
 rooms on the second floor, and two good and
 finished rooms in the Garret, which have Dormer
 windows—all in good repair. There is a Granary,
 Stabling, Sheds, &c., on the premises.
 This property is within three-fourths of a mile
 of Chestertown, on the main road leading to the
 latter place, and binding on Chester river. The
 situation is high, handsome, healthy, and very
 desirable. The property is among the finest and
 handsomest on the river line.
 This Farm has been divided by a Surveyor,
 making the Home part contain 225 Acres and 3
 Rods of arable land, including the Buildings,
 and 311 acres of wood land detached. There is
 scarcely a more valuable farm than this in the
 county. The other portion, without buildings,
 will contain 180 Acres, 1 Road and 10 Perches.
 The land will be offered as a whole, and also
 in two parts. A plot will be exhibited at the
 sale. Both farms have a River front.

TERMS OF SALE:
 The terms of sale are one-third cash; balance
 in three equal installments, one, two and three
 years with interest and secured. The terms may
 be modified if desired.
 GEORGE VICKERS,
 Agent and Attorney,
 Chestertown, Nov. 7, 1868—ts.

A SMALL FARM

For Sale.
 THE undersigned will expose to public sale at
 the Voshell House in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY,
November 24th, 1868, at one o'clock P. M.
 all that Farm lying in Worton, containing
57 Acres, 1 Road and 24 Perches.
 The soil is good, and produces well. There are
 500 Peach trees in full bearing, and 400 set
 out last spring; 50 Apple Trees, three years old.
 THE DWELLING
 Is in ordinary condition. The Out-buildings are
 about 4 years old. This property adjoins the
 property of Dr. Thomas G. V. Smith, John Gale,
 &c., and others. It lies about one mile from
 Worton Heights, and is convenient to Churches,
 Schools, Post Office and Mills, and about six
 miles from Chestertown. There is a fine well of
 drinking water on the premises.
TERMS OF SALE:
 The terms of sale are one-third cash, or in
 sixty days; the balance in eight, twelve and
 eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest
 from the first day of January next.
 The tenant, Mr. George Fowler, will show the
 premises. A crop of wheat has been sown with
 guano. A proportion of the crop is to be delivered
 as rent. The terms may be modified to suit
 the purchaser. Rent of present year received.
 GEORGE VICKERS,
 Agent and Att'y for Jas. W. Patten,
 Chestertown, Nov. 7, 1868—ts.

NOTICE

AN Instalment, of one Dollar per Share upon
 the Capital Stock of the Middletown Hall
 Company will be due, and payable to John R.
 Hall, Esq. on Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1868. As the
 work is now rapidly progressing, prompt pay-
 ments will be required in full.
 By order of the Board.
 WM. H. BARR,
 Nov. 7—4w Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for
 Cecil county in Chancery, the undersigned,
 as Trustee, will offer at Public Auction, on the
 premises, on
Saturday, the 14th day of November, next.
 All that very valuable and highly improved
FARM AND TRACT OF LAND
 lying in Cecil county, Maryland, whereof Charles
 Bled is decedent. It contains
160 Acres, More or Less.
 About 135 acres are Arable Land, in a high state
 of cultivation, and the balance Wood and Timber
 land, covered with Chestnut, Oak, and Hickory.
 The arable land is divided into fields having
 regard to size, water, and other conveniences,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

There is a Double-Decker Barn

on the farm, nearly new, 40 by 52 feet with
 Straw House attached, 20 by 30 feet, and a pump
 of good water; Wagon-House, with Granary
 above, and Corn Crib at the side; a Carriage
 House, with stable for driving horse, convenient
 to the dwelling; Hog House and Smoke House,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

There is a Double-Decker Barn

on the farm, nearly new, 40 by 52 feet with
 Straw House attached, 20 by 30 feet, and a pump
 of good water; Wagon-House, with Granary
 above, and Corn Crib at the side; a Carriage
 House, with stable for driving horse, convenient
 to the dwelling; Hog House and Smoke House,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

There is a Double-Decker Barn

on the farm, nearly new, 40 by 52 feet with
 Straw House attached, 20 by 30 feet, and a pump
 of good water; Wagon-House, with Granary
 above, and Corn Crib at the side; a Carriage
 House, with stable for driving horse, convenient
 to the dwelling; Hog House and Smoke House,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

There is a Double-Decker Barn

on the farm, nearly new, 40 by 52 feet with
 Straw House attached, 20 by 30 feet, and a pump
 of good water; Wagon-House, with Granary
 above, and Corn Crib at the side; a Carriage
 House, with stable for driving horse, convenient
 to the dwelling; Hog House and Smoke House,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

There is a Double-Decker Barn

on the farm, nearly new, 40 by 52 feet with
 Straw House attached, 20 by 30 feet, and a pump
 of good water; Wagon-House, with Granary
 above, and Corn Crib at the side; a Carriage
 House, with stable for driving horse, convenient
 to the dwelling; Hog House and Smoke House,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

There is a Double-Decker Barn

on the farm, nearly new, 40 by 52 feet with
 Straw House attached, 20 by 30 feet, and a pump
 of good water; Wagon-House, with Granary
 above, and Corn Crib at the side; a Carriage
 House, with stable for driving horse, convenient
 to the dwelling; Hog House and Smoke House,
 and all under good fencing.
 This Farm lies on the road leading from Fair
 Hill to the Brick Meeting House, and three miles
 west of Fair Hill.
 The natural quality of the land is of the very
 best, and the arable land is highly improved.
 The Buildings and improvements upon this
 farm consist of a good **Stone Dwelling**,
 26 by 35 feet, covered with Slate, with a Frame
 Kitchen attached, 16 by 20 feet, and a Pump of
 excellent water under cover. The dwelling is
 "painted, painted, and well finished."
 There is a **FARM HOUSE** on the premises, 18
 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an excellent
 basement Kitchen, and all in good repair. Also,
 a **TENANT HOUSE**, 16 by 24 feet, two stories
 high, recently repaired, with a Stable to be re-
 nted with it. Each of the last named houses has
 a well of good water at the door.

NEW GOODS!!

FOR THE FALL TRADE
AT
Charles T. Stratton's,
ODESSA, DEL.

JUST received a splendid line of Fall Goods,
 and for sale at STRATTON'S STORE, in
 ODESSA.

Look at the Prices.
 Appleton "A" Muslin, the best unbleached
 in the market, full yard wide at 17 cents.
 Waltham unbleached double fold full 1 1/2 yards
 wide at 17 1/2 cts. at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Augusta Muslin, very heavy, 1 yard wide, 16
 cents, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

1 and 1 yard wide Muslin at 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
 and 14 cents per yard, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Large lot of good Prints, selling off at 10 and
 11 cents per yard, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Pacific Delaines and Armure, selling at 20 and
 22 cents per yard at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Poplins, Alpaca all colors, selling for 31 cts.
 per yard, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Heavy Kersey, made in Delaware, for 85 cents
 per yard, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Monsons Satinette, very good for 60 cts at
 C. T. STRATTON'S.

Good Jeans and Farmers Cas, for boys' wear
 at 20, 25, and 30 cents per yard, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Hoop Skirts, fashionable and good, 25, 30 and
 35 springs, for 88 cents at C. T. STRATTON'S.

Floor Oil Cloth, full yard wide, as good as in
 the market for 75 cents per yard, at C. T. STRATTON'S.

GROCERIES.

White Sugar, 16 cts. per lb.
 Light Bro., 12 1/2 " " "
 Coffee, 12 1/2 " " "
 Grain Coffee, 25 " " "
 Best do, 28 " " "
 Port Rico Molasses, 20 " " "
 Fair do, 50 " " gal.

Prime Mess Pork, 18 cents per lb. The best
 Sugar cured Hams, 25 cents, for sale at
 C. T. STRATTON'S.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO
READY MADE CLOTHING.
 We have a large assortment; Full suit as low
 as six Dollars, all sizes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Very Cheap.
 Guaranteed to be sold as low as by the city
 retailers.

HATS AND CAPS
 At Jobbers prices, as we get them from the
 manufacturer. Call and examine and be con-
 vinced.
 CHARLES T. STRATTON,
 ODESSA, DEL.
 October 3—ly.

NEW GOODS

AT
REDUCED PRICES.
NAUDAIN & BROTHER,
 are opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Being purchased since the fall in many kinds of
 goods. Being bought for Cash, and from first
 hands, principally—hence we avoid the usual
 profit of the jobber and intend giving the advantage
 to our liberal friends.

Our stock consists of Merinoes, blk. col'd Alp-
 pacas, Wool Poplins, Wool de Laines, Good
 assortment of Prints, Cotton and Wool Flannels,
 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 Bleach'd and Bro. Muslin, Balmoral
 Skirts, Shawls and Hoods, Ladies Vests, Gents
 Knit Shirts and Drawers, White and Col'd Blank-
 ets.

HATS AND CAPS, DRUGGERS,
CARPET AND OIL CLOTHS,
Painted Window Shades,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND
FANCY GOODS.

In fact, anything kept in a first class country
 store. We call particular attention to our fine stock of
Over-Coatings, Cloths & Cassimeres,
 which we make a Specialty.

Receiving from the Manufacturers, Ladies'
 Misses, and Children's Shoes, Gents' sewed and
 pegged, double upper and sole, Cal'd Boots, Men's
 heavy, winter Boots & Shoes, that we have made
 of the best material; and guarantee satisfaction.

MAKERIE, SHAD, AND HERRING
Always on Hand.
 Liberal discount for cash, and show Goods with
 pleasure.
 Oct. 10—ly Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

J. H. WALKER,
Proprietor.

HAVING succeeded Mr. L. R. Davis, in the
 proprietorship of this well known, long es-
 tablished, and popular establishment, the present
 proprietor will spare no pains to insure the com-
 fort of his guests, and make his house, as hereto-
 fore, the favorite resort of the traveling public.
 A well fitted larder, a well furnished table, com-
 fort and airy apartments; the choicest brands
 of Liquors, Cigars, and Tobacco; with a deter-
 mination to render the fullest satisfaction, com-
 bined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers,
 and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, se-
 cure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage
 heretofore bestowed upon the establishment.
 Accommodation for Drivers and Dealers in
 Horses and Mules can always be secured. A lib-
 eral share of the public patronage is respectfully
 solicited.
 JOSEPH H. WALKER,
 Successor to L. R. Davis.
 Oct. 17—ly

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY

AND
MACHINE SHOP.
PLOWS and Flow Castings, Machine Castings
 of all kinds on hand or made to order.
 Particular attention given to Repairing Machi-
 nery. Cash for old iron.
 WM. L. BECKE & SON,
 Founders and Machinists.
 April 4—t

Cedar Shingles, Siding, and Rails,

FOR Sale.—Cedar Shingles, Siding and Rails,
 of prime quality, for sale, near Taylor's
 Bridge, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle
 county, Del.
 Apply to
 ROBERT JOHNSON.
 Aug. 1—3m.

W. M. KENNARD,

306
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON,
DELAWARE.
 Oct. 3—ly

W. M. KENNARD,

306
MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Delaware.

ONE PRICE ONLY!
NO DEVIATION.

W. M. KENNARD,
No. 306 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON,
 Offers to the Buying Public a
 large and attractive assort-
 ment of

FALL GOODS

Selected with great care among
 the best and largest Import-
 ers of New York and Phil-
 adelphia, and at the

Lowest Prices Ruling This Season!
 Believing the secret of increas-
 ing business to be in

LOW PRICES,
 We shall, in addition to the
 large assortment presented
 to Buyers, offer our
 goods as lows as can
 be purchased in
 any market.

The principle on which busi-
 ness is conducted in this estab-
 lishment is the best for all con-
 cerned, viz:

ONE PRICE;
ADVANTAGE DERIVED:
 Less time spent in dealing; no
 one paying more than an-
 other, and the certain-
 ty of getting goods
 at the

LOWEST PRICES.
 It being absolutely necessary to
 mark all goods very low so as
 to meet those who fall in
 prices when asked.

Immense Stock of Domestic
 Goods at wholesale prices by the
 piece, and a very small advance
 by the yard.

Cloth and Cassimere Department,
FULL AND COMPLETE.
FLANNELS, IN EVERY VARIETY.
DRESS GOODS, SILK AND SHAWL
DEPARTMENT
 Contains a large and fine assort-
 ment of
FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE
GOODS.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATTS, &c. &c.
 All at the lowest New York prices.

W. M. KENNARD,

306
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON,
DELAWARE.
 Oct. 3—ly

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Fall Arrangement.
 ON and after MONDAY, October 5th, 1868,
 Passenger Trains will run as follows, until
 further notice:

ALL TRAINS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NORTH.
 Leave Crisfield, 7 00 A. M.
 " Marion, 7 40
 " Kingston, 8 05
 " Westover, 8 30
 " P. M. Anne, 9 10
 " Eden, 9 40
 " Forktown, 10 00
 " Salisbury, 10 30
 " Delmar, 10 45
 " Seaford, 11 30
 " Bridgeville, 11 50
 " Greenwood, 12 00 P. M.
 " Farmington, 12 15 P. M.
 " Harrington, 12 30
 " Felton, 1 15
 " Plymouth, 2 00
 " Canterbury, 2 10
 " St. Georges, 2 25
 " Camden, 2 35
 " Dover, 2 50
 " Moorton, 3 05
 " Brendford, 3 10
 " Seaford, 3 20
 " Clayton, 3 25
 " Sassafras R'd, 3 30
 " Blackbird, 3 35
 " Townsend, 3 40
 " Middlem, 3 45
 " Mt Pleasant, 3 50
 " St Georges, 3 55
 " Bear, 4 00
 " New Castle, 4 05
 " Arrive Wilm., 4 15
 " Philad'a, 4 45 A. M.
 " Baltimore, 5 10 P. M.

SOUTH.
 Leave Philad'a, 8 30 A. M.
 " Baltimore, 9 05
 " Wilm., 9 25
 " New Castle, 10 30
 " Bear, 10 50
 " St. Georges, 11 05
 " Mt Pleasant, 11 15
 " Middlem, 11 35
 " Townsend, 11 45
 " Blackbird, 11 50
 " Greenwood, 12 00 P. M.
 " Farmington, 12 15
 " Harrington, 12 30
 " Felton, 1 15
 " Plymouth, 2 00
 " Canterbury, 2 10
 " St. Georges, 2 25
 " Camden, 2 35
 " Dover, 2 50
 " Moorton, 3 05
 " Brendford, 3 10
 " Seaford, 3 20
 " Clayton, 3 25
 " Sassafras R'd, 3 30
 " Blackbird, 3 35
 " Townsend, 3 40
 " Middlem, 3 45
 " Mt Pleasant, 3 50
 " St Georges, 3 55
 " Bear, 4 00
 " New Castle, 4 05
 " Arrive Crisfield, 6 45 P. M.

Also, Freight Trains with Passenger Car at
 tached, will leave Wilmington about 4 00 A. M.
 New Castle, 4 50, Middletown, 6 40, Clayton,
 7 30, Dover, 8 50, Camden, 9 10, Felton, 10 05,
 and be due at Harrington about 10 30 A. M.
 Returning, to leave Harrington about 3 20 P. M.
 Felton, 4 00, Camden, 5 05, Dover, 5 55, Moorton,
 6 55, Clayton, 7 35, Middletown, 7 40, New
 Castle, 8 20, and be due at Wilmington, about
 9 50 P. M. Subject to delays incident to Freight
 Business. This train will stop to take up Pass-
 enagers only at Stations named, but will set down
 Passengers at any stopping place, except Har-
 rington, Station Road, Del. Junction and Dupont.
 New Castle Trains.—Leave New Castle for
 Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 40 A. M.—
 Leave Philadelphia 11 45 A. M., and Wilming-
 ton 1 00 P. M. for New Castle.
 Seaford Branch Trains.—Additional to those
 above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 45 A. M.
 and 8 10 P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna,
 8 40 A. M. and 2 10 P. M. to make connection
 with trains to and from Dover, and Stations
 South.
 Steamboat Trains heretofore run are with-
 drawn. A Boat will, however, leave Crisfield
 for Norfolk, in connection with Local Train,
 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.
 E. Q. SHAWALL,
 April 18. Superintendent Delaware R. R.

THIS

IS A PERSONAL
INVITATION
TO THE CITIZENS OF
Middletown and Vicinity,
 To call and examine our large
 and attractive stock of

FALL GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
 Which will be sold at a very
 small advance on the Cost,
FOR CASH.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
 JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
 Oct. 10—t

LOOK AT THIS!!!

1,000 Lbs of heavy Bacon, consisting of
 Hams Sides, and Shoulders.
A Large lot of Mackerel and Herring in bar-
 rels, half-barrels, and kits
2,000 Lbs. of Rock Salt in hamp weighing
 from 25 to 100 lbs. each.
2,000 Lbs. of New and Old Tar Ropes, for
 tying Corn Fodder.
2,000 Lbs. of Dippencannon Nails, by the
 keg or pound.
1,000 Lbs. of John T. Lewis' Pure White
 Lead in 12 1/2, 25, 50, and 100 pound
 kegs.
100 galls. of the best Linseed Oil,
 All of which will be sold for the lowest net
 Cash prices, for Cash.
 JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,

Select Poetry.

SUNSET.

BY A. C. B.

But there is no beauty
In this lower world of ours,
For my soul is ever finding
Mid the thorns some brilliant flowers.

Yes, there's beauty all around us,
If we only look aright;
But when sin's thoughts come o'er us
It will vanish from our sight.

See that glorious cloud at sunset,
As it hangs in azure blue,
With its tints of gold and purple,
And its ever-changing hue.

See that glorious sky behind it—
What of earth can be more bright?
But, alas! it soon will vanish,
And be lost to mortal sight.

So it is with earthly pleasures—
They are fleeting as the day;
When we think that we have reached them
They will quickly fade away.

Our Olio.

How to Dispose of Potatoes Showing Rot.—A correspondent of an Irish newspaper claims to have heard of a plan to stop the decay of diseased potatoes. He writes it as follows: "I have just heard of a plan to preserve partially diseased potatoes from further decay, for pig-feeding. As this is a year in which the disease is prevalent, very likely such a plan will be universally adopted. When the diseased potatoes are sorted they should be taken and boiled, after which they are allowed to dry by their own heat, and then put into barrels and pressed down in a pulp, covered with moistened yellow clay. Then cover the barrel and allow it to stand by until required for use. A friend of mine, by doing so, kept them for nine months—in fact until all had been used out, they being in as good a state at the end of that period as when boiled."

Wishes of ladies: First, a husband; second, a fortune; third, a baby; fourth, a trip to Europe; fifth, a better looking dress than that of the neighbors; sixth, to be well buttered with flattery; seventh, to have nothing to do in particular; eighth, to be handsome, which is sometimes commendable, since to be plain or less is a defect; ninth, to be thought well of, which is also commendable, except it be from those whose opinions are worthless; tenth, to make a sensation; eleventh, to attend weddings; twelfth, to be always considered under thirty.

For the information of our lady readers we will state that the most stylish arranged coiffures are those that appear to be dressed with the least care. This is, however, a perfecting of the hair-dresser's art, requiring more pains-taking than smooth folds and bandeaux. Long curls are only loosely curled at the ends and crimped. Chignons are loose and "fluffy," and puffs and frizzes are about on the head in impossible places, where they never could have grown.

A young lady Good Templar, the other evening explained her position on the cider question in conversation with a young gentleman of the same order. "Ah," said she, "I got out of it nicely when he asked me if I drank cider. Of course I answered, no. You see, since father bought that barrel from Mr. H., that you like so well, I have always used a straw, for I knew our officers would not ask me anything about sucking."

Good manners are the blossoms of good sense, and it may be added of good feeling too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as well as in great things—that desire to oblige, and attention to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners. The happiness of our life is made up of little courtesies; little kindnesses; pleasant words; gentle smiles; a friendly letter; and good deeds.

An effort is making in some parts of this country, to enlarge the horse. The Morgans and other roadsters do very well for that service, but for the plow, cart or wagon, they are considered too small. Five stallions and seven mares of the large Percheron horses, have recently been introduced into Maryland from France. They are said to possess great beauty and symmetry as well as strength.

TAKE CARE OF THE GRINDSTONE.—A grindstone should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood-work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as to render it almost useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears unequal and "out of true."

Mrs. Brisket, the housekeeper, who has a pretty fair idea of the fashionable lady, being asked about the Squire's new bride, exclaimed: "Bless her! she's a perfect lady, mum! Don't know one jint of meat from another, mum!"

It is stated by some wiseacre that the heart of a man weighs about nine ounces, that of a woman's about eight. As the age increases a man's heart grows heavier and the woman's lighter—some girls lose theirs at sixteen.

When a lady indulges a yawn or two, gentlemen are justified in guessing that she is needed on their heads, and that the best side of the door is the outside.

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats would do well to get a sewing-machine.

Surgeons can never be a solemn people, for they are too fond of cutting up.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Hooiland's German Tonic.
The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the purest juices (as they are medicinally termed) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation; highly concentrated, and entirely free from all alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hooiland's German Tonic
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
Hooiland's German Bitters.
Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use
HOOPLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc. is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disordered Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Head-ache, Difficulty Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Looking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which is secured from his investigations and inquiries, possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

Hooiland's German Bitters,

Hooiland's German Tonic
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thirty-five years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

Resulting from any cause whatever; prostration of the system, induced by severe labor, hardships, exposure, fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests properly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons advanced in life and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this Bitters, or the Tonic, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and order of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the Bitters, or the Tonic is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of Marasmus without fail.

TESTIMONIALS.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa. writes:
"I find Hooiland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in the diseases of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify that from my own experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D.
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

"I consider 'Hooiland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify that from my own experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Phila.

"I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hooiland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL."

CAUTION.—See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at No. 621 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE.—Hooiland's German Bitters, per bottle, \$1.00—half dozen, \$5.00. Hooiland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$7.50.

FOR SALE BY ALL
Druggists and Storekeepers, Everywhere.
Aug. 1—1 year.

SCOWDRICK & MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS AND
GROCERY DEALERS.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are constantly receiving direct from the importers and Jobbers a large and splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns, consisting in part of

Fine French Cloths,
French and Doan Cassimers,
Ladies' Fine Cloaking Cloths.

DRESS GOODS.
OF EVERY VARIETY SUCH AS:
MOHAIR'S, POPLINS, ALPACAS & C.
OF ALL COLORS.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS
of the best standard make.

A LARGE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
HATS AND CAPS.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware &c. inflect everything usually kept in a first class Country Store, and at the very lowest prices the market can afford.

We have also bought of Mr. D. McKee, his entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

which in connection with our General Stock will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

Thankful for your heretofore bounteous patronage, we hope by strict attention to business to share a continuance of the same.

On account of the Credit System being so thoroughly reduced among the Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers, our Terms will be hereafter 6 months credit, or 5 per cent off for cash.

SCOWDRICK & MOORE,
Middletown, Del.

COAL OIL.

THE SAFEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST OIL, for Illuminating purposes in the market.

WE GUARANTEE IT
TO BE
AT LESS COST TO DEALERS,
THAN CAN BE PURCHASED
IN this or the Philadelphia Market.

GIVE US A CALL.
Thompson & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL OIL,
LARD SEED WHALE OILS,
S. W. Corner of 2d and Market Streets
WILMINGTON, Del.

The Persian Healing Soap, will positively remove Pimples on the Face. Cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the scalp and Skin. Price 25 cents. Try it.

Ladies if you want a fair Skin and beautiful complexion, use the Persian Healing or Pear Soap. It is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. Price 25 cents per cake.

For the bath and toilet nothing is better than the Persian Healing Soap. Price 25 cents.

G. B. THOMPSON,
Sole Agent for the State.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
August 22—d.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will open its next session October 5th, under the direction of
WARREN I. HICKS, A. B. PRINCIPAL,
HUDSON A. WOOD, A. B. PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
Mrs. GENIE H. HICKS and Mrs. MARY WOOD.

Tuition per Quarter of 12 weeks, payable at the middle of each Term:

Small Scholars in First Lessons.....\$ 5.00.
Primary Department.....8.00.
Academic Department.....11.00.
Classical Department.....15.00.
Instrumental Music.....12.00.
Vocal Music.....20.00.
Use of Piano.....20.00.
German and French (each extra).....20.00.
Board per annum, including tuition, wood, lights, and washing.....220.00.

For further particulars address the Principals, Middletown, Delaware. Oct. 3—d

DR. MUSGROVE,

DENTIST,
ELKTON, MARYLAND.

OFFICE.—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement—the SPRAY PROCESS, formed by Reginole or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be extracted, and is perfectly safe. Also, for PAINLESS REMOVAL of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.
Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—ly

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,
Graining, China Gilding, Calceining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch. He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
January 11—6m

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

JAMES H. COLLINS, respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Shop, the corner of Broad and Lake streets, nearly opposite the Academy, in Middletown, and is prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order. Special attention given to repairing, and all work finished with neatness and despatch. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH
DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA
MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

DRESS FABRICS,
MOURNINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.
NIAGARA. NOBLE COOK, MONITOR
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN. LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.
BRILLIANT. DEW DROP.
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
GEM, OUR PARLOR.
Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

TIN WARE at wholesale and retail.

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Middletown, January 4, 1868—ly

Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS AND PANTS, Men's
Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF
Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City
together with a superior stock of

Piece Goods for Custom Work,
at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BROS. & CO.,
Marble Hall Clothing House,
40 West Baltimore Street.

Jan 4—ly

BLACKSMITHING AND

Wheelwrighting.

THE undersigned have commenced the above business in Middletown, corner of Main and Anderson streets, and solicit a share of the public patronage. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed. The Blacksmithing will be conducted by John C. Vandenberg, and the Wheelwrighting by J. Leamy.

Wagon, Plow and all kinds of country work and Coach Smithing, done to order.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Special attention given to the repairing.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

JOHN C. VANDENBERG,
LEAMY & LEE.
April 11th, 1868—ly

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., he respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

Superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.
FEW persons are properly impressed with the importance of giving early attention to decaying teeth. The health is often affected by them, to say nothing of the inconvenience and suffering which they produce. It is important to have all caries promptly arrested. If treated in time most teeth may be preserved.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a harmless and pleasant anesthetic.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Middletown, Del.
May 9—d

THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED

BY THE
National Life Insurance Company
OF THE UNITED STATES,

ARE:
I. It is a National Company, with a Perpetual Charter, granted by Special Act of Congress.

II. It affords the Security of a Paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to an unlimited amount.

III. It offers Low Rates of Premium.

The policy-holder in the National Life Insurance Company secures by contract a given amount of Insurance for a premium much lower than that of Mutual Companies.

IV. It furnishes larger Insurance than any other Company for the same money.

For instance, a person aged 30, by paying an annual premium of \$165.50, can secure a policy in the National Life Insurance Company for \$10,000; while with the same premium he can secure only \$7031.80 in a Company on the Mutual Plan.

V. It is Definite and Certain.

There is no possibility of misrepresentation by agents, or misunderstanding by policy holders. It makes a plain contract—so much insurance for so much money.

VI. It has a Home Company in every locality.

The money paid for premiums are invested in the section where received.

VII. Its Policies are Negotiable.

By the Charter of the Company, certificates or obligations may be issued, agreeing to purchase its policies at their value, which when accompanied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security, in making loans from the Company or from other parties.

VIII. Its Policies are exempt from Attachment.

By the Charter it is enacted, "That any policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative or other persons having an interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured."

IX. There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policy.

The insured are not restricted from residence in any part of the United States or British Provinces, or in Europe in time of peace; excepting that an extra rate will be charged for residence for a longer period than thirty days, between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, in that portion of the United States lying within sixty miles of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, or of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, south of the parallel of 36° North Latitude.

X. All Policies are Non-Forfeiting.

Every policy issued by the Company contains a guarantee of a paid-up policy for a proportionate amount.

XI. It makes an Annual Addition to the Policies of One Hundred Per Centum of the Premium Paid.

Policies issued under Tables IV, V, and VI, increase at the beginning of every year by just the amount of premium paid.

XII. It pays to the Insured, during Life, an Annual Income of One-Tenth the Amount named in the Policy.

A party insuring upon the Income-producing Plan (Table X), will draw an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the Policy, after ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or thirty years, according to the kind of Policy taken.

The full amount of the Policy will be paid at death, whenever that event occurs.

XIII. No charge is made for Policy Fee, Stamps or Medical Examination.

XIV. No Extra Rate is charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

INSURE

IN THE
National Life Insurance Company
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Active and reliable Agents wanted in every locality.

Woolston & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR DELAWARE,
No. 2 EAST THIRD STREET,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

September 19—1m.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.
where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpaca & Coburgs,
BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,
BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Please call and examine our stock and price before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,
307 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.
ANDREW E. CROW & CO.
January 25—ly

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY

AND
MACHINE SHOP.
PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.
April 4—d

Instruction on the Piano.

MISS N. M. WRIGHT, Middletown, Delaware, Teacher of Music on the Piano, will attend to Pupils at their own or her residence. Terms moderate.
Sept. 19—d

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

Cash Buyers Look to your Interest.
S. R. STEPHENS & Co.

HAVING opened their New Cash Store, in Middletown,